Coudreau, Henri. Viagem ao Tapajos [Travels on the Tapajós]: 28 de Julho de 1895-7 de Janeiro de 1896. Brasiliana: Biblioteca Pedagogica Brasileira, Series 5, Vol. 208. São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, [ca. 1936].

Pp. 288; 37 illustrations; map.

Translated from the French to Portuguese by A. de Miranda Bastos.

[The original of this work was published as Voyage au Tapajoz in Paris by A. Lahure, 1897. Although the author draws some material from his own observations in the course of his voyages, he quotes extensively from the works of Tocantins and, to a lesser degree, Barbosa. He states that his purpose is to revise their observations in light of his own, and so intersperse his comments with those of the earlier writers. Because most of his information is secondary, this source has not been processed for the file. Pages 161-211 chapters VII and VIII) are the ones which treat the Mundurucu explicitly. -- Analyst]

Hartt, Carlos Frederico. Os Mundurucus. (The Mundurucu) In, Contribuicões para a Ethnologia do Valle do Amazonas, Archivos do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Vol. 6, pp. 1-174. 1885.

[Pages 116 to 133 this article covers the Mundurucu. Although the author, a geologist, quotes from Martius and other earlier writers on the Amazon region, he probably draws also from his own observations, as several statements imply that he traveled extensively through the region. He gives a fairly complete picture of the elements of Mundurucu culture: their locale, physique, subsistence, social organization, names, villages, funerals, warfare and language are all discussed with additional data interspersed. Because most of the information treated in this work is obtainable in other works, this source has not been processed for the files.--Analyst]

Kruse, Albert. Karusakaybë, der Vater der Munduruku. [Karusakaybë, the Father of the Mundurucu]. Anthropos, Vol. 46, pp. 915-932, Vol. 47, pp. 992-1018. Posieux (Freiburg), Switzerland: Anthropos-Institut, 1951-1952.

Yale: Nk10 .An89 46, 47

[This study, by a missionary of the Order of Friars Minor, is concerned with the mythology, cosmology, and other religious beliefs of the Mundurucu, and is primarily concerned with Karusakaybë, their great lawgiver. The material is given in the form of folk-tales, with little attempt at explanation. Since little cultural material is contained in these tales this source has not been processed for the Mundurucu file. For a sample of Mundurucu folklore see 11: Murphy, this file.--Analyst]